AFFECTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Stories of Escapes, Sufferings and Heroism.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARD INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Fob. 5, 1878. The survivors of the hetropolis arrived at the Bal-timore depet this morning. It was expected that they would reach here at midnight to-night or to-morrow morning, but their anxiety to reach home set aside il programmes and they were not to be delayed. A umber of people congregated at an early hour this corning to see those who might possibly arrive on he first trains. The auxious looks of the women, the wore present in large numbers, showed the deep interest they felt. One of the officers of the ratiway emerked to an elderly woman, whose eyes were red

There, there; you had better go home and return fresh to-night, and then you will see your son."

With a look of disdain she replied, "And do you think I would leave when there's a hope that he may come before night ?"

IMPATIENT WATCHERS.

The crowd grew more dense as time passed, and couriers were sent down the track to watch for the stain. At eleven o'clock the whistle betokened the approach of a train, and faces flushed and eager eyes kindled in expectancy. As it came rolling along Washington avenue knots of men were seen clinging to the platforms, waving their bats in joy.

"They've come!" shouled the crowd; and cheer upon cheer made the depot resound.

The survivors, as the train slackened up, jumped from the cars in their eagerness and ran into the depot, and were in an instant in the arms of their ives and sisters. People from Broad street and the thoroughiares in the vicinity came to the scene, at ted by the excitement, and the crowd soon swelled to thousands. Every stranger seemed to be a friend to the poor shipwrecked men.

As soon as they could be released from the crowd of

warm, sympathetic friends they were hurried to their they had undergone. Many went to the office of Messrs. P. & T. Colins, Walnut place. Each one had his story to tell and in his own peculiar way rocounted the tale which is so familiar to the HERALD'S

In the midst of this excitement there was a sudden

hush as a woman's voice called-Did any of ye see Michael Keeney ?"

"Keeney?" said a number of men.
"Yes," said she, "Michael Keeney."
An outsider called out, "Yes, I know Michael

Reeney: he's safe." Blessed be God," she devoutly exclaimed, am satisfied," and she went out radiant with happiness. This was but one of hundreds of incidents that caused a gash of gratitude in the listener's heart as he thought that however humble and lowly in station the destitute and the troubled may be they flod warm friends who in their distresses give them hope and re-

ewed love.

NUMBER OF THE ARRIVALS.

There were about one hundred and twenty-six who

the ...cek I went along shore and examined some of the timbers, and portions were so rotten as to crumble in the hand. They say she leaked when are left the Breakwater, but the men were not notified than she was taking water very fast until, I think seven o'clock tast Wednesday night. All the men kept at the pumps until we found the water gaining, when the captain decided to beach the ship. don't believe it was too cargo that caused the wreck from improper storage; the vessel was simply as

Avan at a notice and to take of them."

Thomas Harrington was standing at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, about asli-past one o'-lock, good naturedly answering all questions which were put to him by the gaping crowd around him. "Was the vessel any good?" inquired a fellow, as

he passed by.
'Sue ain't good for nothing now," was Tom's laconic reply. ... But how was she before she struck? Was she seaworthy?"

"I know the last time I was in the hold she was not seaworthy, for then she was half full of water," replied Tom.

seaworthy, for then she was half full of water," repised Tom.

"I got to the shore on a piece of scantling about twelve feet long," answered Tom to the query if he had awam ashore. I couldn't swim from here to that teiegraph pole, in quiet water even. There was not much swimming done there and some of the best swimmers themselves were lost. Relying upon their ability to swim, they jumped overloard, some of them, not caring for preservers or pieces of the wreck; but without any neip of that kind they, of course, were drowned. I had preity good lutk and got to the beach soon after I west into the sea. The water was not very cold either, but the gale biew its hardest when we were going ashors. When I saw the gale was so heavy after I started on my stick I was sorry I had not gone ashore earlier in the morning. I sauck to the boat as long as there was anything left of her and came off with the lisat squad. I happened to reach the beach be fore the rest, but there were only a few came after in."

crowd. The fund for the relief of the sufferers amounts thus far to \$2,000.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARD AN 'INVESTIGA-TION-BODIES TO BE EXHUMED FOR THE PUR-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878.

The station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports to the chief signal officer the arrival of Captum William Harrison, of Philadelphia, one of the sur-vivors of the steamer Metropolis, who has been sworn and sent there by P. & T. Collins and others to give a correct report of all the circumstances connected with the wrock. It is his intention to have with the wrock. It is his intention to have all the bodies taken up to-merrow for the purpose of identification as far as possible, and has brought coffins is which to place the bodies that are identified, so that they can be sent to their friends. The signal service operator at the wrock has been directed to get the names of those who are identified and any other information possible. The telegraph station at the wrock will probably be discontinued to-morrow, February 6, after getting the above information.

The station at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis reports to the chief signal officer at a quarter past sine A. M., to-day, that Mr. William H. White, a critical, buried two men yesterday, one of them having brown hair and light complexion, about five jeet eight inches in height, medium size and looked to be beardless; the other one was about the same size, with a small mustache. The bodies were not examined. One of them was marked with the letters "H. D." on his arm.

One of them was marked with the feeters. "H. B.," on his arm.

THE INSPECTING OFFICER.

Supervising Inspector General Dumont has received a copy of the certificate of inspection of the steamer Metropolis, from which it appears that the steamer was inspected by Andrew Graft, assistant hull inspector, and John W. Blake, assistant boiler inspector. Captain Dumont has ordered a thorough investigation by the inspectors at Philadelphia.

MAIL POUCH FICKED UP.

The mail pouch that was sent to the South Atlantic squadron by the late steamer Metropolis was picked up on the beach and taken care of by the employed of the life saving service. The Postmaster General has telegraphed to Currituck beach, asking that the pouch may be immediately sent to the Navy Department, as it contains important aaval despatches.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? - STATEMENT OF CAP-

TAIN ANKERS-THE LIFE SAVING PATROL. Captain J. H. Ankers, commander of the steamer Metropolis at the time of the wreck at Currituck Noriolk and reported to his employers, Messra. Lunt Brothers, No. 928 South street. Here a reporter of the HERALD shortly afterward found him, and from his own lips obtained a statement touching the condition of the Metropolis as well as the conduct of the life saving patrol at the scene of the wrock. In response to a query of the reporter Captain Ankers stated that the Metropolis was thoroughly seaworthy and in first class condition when she started upon her voyage. "if I had not known the vessel was a thorough sea-going crait," he said, "I would never have placed my loot upon her deck. And to substana duplicate ship to the Metropolis to-morrow. She ber was comparatively new. She was not merely longthoned, but rebuilt throughout and was, for all intents and purposes, a new vessel. A statement was made by a passenger named Hawkins that he had picked up pieces of the deck which chipped off beneath his feet, and the statement has been used as a proof that the vessel was unseaworthy. Now, the fact of the matter is that the deck upon which Hawkins picked up these pieces was the hurricane deck; that would not affect the calibre of the ship in the least. was by no means rotten, but every piece of timber in

deck; that would not affoot the callors of the ship in the least.

"In fact the hurrieane deck is necking out a promenade deck, and is intended more for ornament than use. But, acspite Hawkins' statement, the joints of the hurrianno deck were perioct, and had only recently been covered with canvas. After the wreck impected some of the timbers that came ashore and found them good and sound. There may have been some retten timbers in the ship, but that's nothing. for nearly every vessel that floats has more or less rotten timber in her, yet she is not injured by it. When I was on Curritusk Bosch, immediately after the wrock, Captain Orellin, of the Board of Underwriters, was there also, and he laughed at the remarks which were even when being circulated that the ship was in an uneasworthy condition. He gave it as his opinion that no hip could live in that see and was not at all surprised see the Metropolis breaking up us rapidly as she d."

d."
THE LIFE SAVING PATROL.
"Is it true," asked the reporter that the life saving troe were negligent in rendering you assistance?"
It is, "replied Captain Ankers, "and it is to this ascribe the entire responsibility for the dreading of the state."

of life."
Dyou think the patrol could see your vessel?"
do not understand now they could not; for,
augh the morning was quite nazy, we were still
to see the lighthouse on the beaon, and quite disly at that."
That did the patrol do when they reached the fall they did absolutely nothing, unless I except act that they dragged some of the people out of art after they had been washed from the vessel, came to the rescue of the wreck with two ds of powder and three shot, together with a ar and a half-inen line. Now, this was simply tish. They should have brought more powder shot and a stronger, as well as larger line. I unand they had a keg of powder at the station o, and it is a mystery to me that they left it because they have a stronger to the they left it because they have a stronger to the they left it because they have a stronger to the they left it because they are they are they are washed to the shore."

Of the most perfect kind. We had 270 life-saving jets, while the number of souls on board was but a Every soulcould have been saved had not the swept many away before they had time to collect err thoughts."

Every soul could have been saved had not the awapt many away before they had time to collect eir thoughts."

Not overlader.

"It is it true that the vessel was overladen?"

"It is not. The tonnage of the vessel, was 819, and all we had aboard were 500 tons of railroad fron and the ship's supplies."

"Then you do not ascribe the loss of the vessel to any fault in her construction or outfit?"

"I do not. It was caused by that frightful gale, in which no vessel could live."

SKETCH OF CAFTAIN ANKERS.

Captain Ankers is a medium-sized man, about forty years of age. He has followed the sea from his toy hood, but his first executive position was attained in 1861, when he was appointed chief officer of the frigate Potomac. His next post of duty was the quarterdeck of the Circassian, when he was ordered to the supply boat Seneca, all government vossels, during the great rebellion. He was next ordered to the supply boat Seneca, all government vossels, during the great rebellion. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war John Adams, and toward the close of the rebellion became commandant of the United States frigate Gembok. After the war he commanded the brig J. W. Johnson, owned by the firm of D. W. Richards & Co., of this city, and engaged in the trade with the Cadary Islands. His next position was executive officer of the erry stages of the Cuban war Captain Ankers expoused the cause of the insurgents, and was made chief officer of the Insurgents and the season of the Cuban war Captain Ankers louded and the first trip to the captain and the season of the Cuban of the s

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW IN NEW YORK.

The first and second officers of the Metropolis and ton of the crew arrived in New York last evening on the steamer Wyanoke, of the Ois Dominion line, from Norfolk. First Officer Dickman was unwilling to be interviewed and nurried away to join his family beinterviewed and nurried away to join his family before he could be seen by the reporters who were waiting. Second officer Cozzens was equally anxious to get home, but yielded to an urgent request to stop long enough to explain his testimony as reported in the HERALD yesterday. This he did summarily by flatly denying that he said anything that he was reported to have said, and asserting that in his opinion the Metropoils was seworthy and the lite saving apparatus on board of her was amply sufficient and in good order.

No confirmation could be obtained from them of the stories published of lit treatment of the survivors by the residents of the snore, but all said they were well treated. The following is a list of these who survived:—

with the last squad. I happened to reach the beach before the rest, but there were only a lew came after me."

Harrington further stated that he came from New York to go on the Metropolis, previous to which had been employed in a chemical works four miles this size of West Point. He intends going to Brazil in the City of Richmond.

A BOTEN YESSEL.

All the stories told served but to confirm the impression gone abroad of the beartless cruelty of sending valuable lives upon a stormy doast and in the winter season in a hulk that should have been condemned long since.

The inird steamer, the City of Richmond, which is to go out on the same mission, has arrived acre. She was built in 1872 by Harian & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Det., is of wrought from, I,435 tons ourden, and has one vertical direct acting engine, with cylinder 50 inches in diameter, stroke of piston 5 feet. She is said to be complete in all her appointments.

AT THE OFFICE OF MESSER, COLLINS.

Walnut place, where the office of the Messer. Collins is located, was crowded this afternoon with men angious to go to Hrazil in the next ship and survivors from the wreck of the Metropoits, and it was found necessary to station an officer at the door of the office to prevent the room from thems is round necessary to station an officer at the door of the wreck of the Metropoits, and it was found necessary to station. At the Model Coffee House, on Fourth street, below Market, most of the men took their breakfast, the proprietor having generously sent word to the Messer. Collins that he would be happy to feed the hungry.

J. Lovell, chief engineer, No. 417 East Fifty-ninth

treet.
J. D. Meleager, first engineer, No. 506 Capal street.
F. Adams, second engineer, No. 916 Third avenue.
J. Sullivan, third engineer, No. 1,216 Second avenue.
J. D. Cozzons, second officer, No. 66 Monroe street.
J. Kelly, Rieman, No. 25 East Broadway.
F. Johnson, carpenter, No. 61 James atreet.
J. D. Mediare, coal passer, No. 149 Huntington interet. Broadway.

treet, Brooklyn.

James Poland, seaman, Sallors' Home.

William Cain, seaman. William Cain, seaman. Charles Garvin, seaman, No. 12 Monroe street. Charles B. Dickman, first officer, No. 12 Old slip.

THE REPAIRER'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1878.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Various reports of the unseaworthiness and un

condition of the steamer Metropolis having been cir-culated since her unfortunate loss, I feel it my duty, in

condition of the steamer Metropolis having been circuited since her unfortunate loss, I feel it my duty, in justice to the owners, charterers and all others cencerned in the ship to correct those gress misstatements. Having been employed by the owners at various times to make repairs upon the vessel I feel thoroughly competent to state that she was a sound, stanch and seaworthy vossel.

The vessel was upon the dry dock during the last of December and the early part of January last and by me put in thorough and complete order to presecute the voyage for which she was chartered. By direction of the inspectors of the underwriters I stripped the metal from off the vessel, thoroughly recalking ner bottom and topsides and doing everything as directed and thought necessary by the inspectors, the owners freely acquisecting in all they suggested and ordering the ship put in complete shat thorough condition. I have seen the timbers of the ship exposed, both upon the inside and outside, from stem to stern, and to my certain knowledge they were perfectly and thoroughly sound. While upon the dock the ruider was unshipped, the casing recaulked and releaded, sterupost removed and replaced in a thorough and substantial manner. I do not know of anything more that could have been done to render the ship more thoroughly seworthy than she was JOSEPH ROONEY.

I concur in the above. JAMES D. LEARY.

Surveyor to Lioyds, of London.

ELEVEN POOR JACKS.

THEIR SUFFERINGS ON THE SHIP J. S. WRIGHT-A CAPTAIN AND TWO MATER WANTED.

That the "poor jacks" are having a hard time of it is shown by the fact that yesterday eleven bruised and half-starved seamen applied for and obtained orders of arrest for Captain Crowell and Mates Murphy and Clemens, of the British ship J. S. Wright, of Yarmouth, N. S. The names of the men are as fol Yarmouth, N. S. The names of the men are as follows:—Antonio Sabana, Michael Johnson, John Graham, Henry Haywood, Joseph Pidwell, Joseph Brown, Antonio Campason, Jonn Smith, John Totolo, Joseph Silva and John George, They joued the vessel at Liverpool and sailed from that port on the 11th of December, arriving at Sandy Hock on the 221 of January. The captain and mate, it is alleged, naugurated a system of cruelty that has been seldom paralleled on shipboard. It is sailed by the men that at every watch on deck they were kicked or beaten with pioces of wood or rope at the pleasure of the officers. The only excuse ever offered for such conquest by the anniable captain and his gentle mates was that the men were too slow in their movements. The sailors were given the veriest shudow of tood to subsist on, and oftentimes in the soverest weather were forced, in their bare leet, to wash down the decks. Once whon a sailor, bolder than the rest, said that he would invoke the law when he reached New York, the first mate is alleged to have shouted, "191 kill you all, and then you will get slif the law you want."

When the ship arrived at this port its main deck was stained with the blood of the men, all of whom been marks of the innuman treatment which they received from the officers of the ship. The vessel, a few days after its arrival at Sandy Hook, was brought to an East River pier and the sailors were supposed that they had escaped paying them any. The captain is a half owner of the vessel. Several gentlemen who learned of the condition of the sailors have taken a lively interest in the matter, and the Sheriff's officers were last evening looking for the captain and the mates. It is believed, however, that the latter have escaped. lows:-Antonio Sabana, Michael Johnson, John

RELICS OF A WRECK.

Since the storm last Thursday about seventy empty bags, which appeared to have been used, and a lancy cover of a capetan, decorated with the Stars and Stripes, have been washed ashers on Fire Island beach, indicating the loss of an American vessel off the coast.

SALE OF A WRECKED VESSEL.

The bull and materials of the British bark Zepyrine, recked at Hull, were sold at auction to-day for \$800. James Powers was the purchaser. All of the cargo had been discharged in a damaged condition and brought up to this city.

"MAN THE LIFE BOAT."

THE RHODE ISLAND CREWS-AN INSPECTION. NEWFORT, R. I., Feb. 4, 1878.

Mr. Nicholas Bail, the Assistant Superintendent of life saving stations for this State, who has just returned from inspecting and drilling the crews of sta-tion No. 1 at Narragansett pier and station No. 85 at Point Judith, was met at a late hour last night prior to his departure to Block Island by your correspond-est. Mr. Bell reports the stations and their appara-tus in splendid condition, the keepers and crews at their post of duty and under a good state of discipline. After paying the crews the amount due from Uncle Sam up to January 1 the beats at the stations were ordered isunched and manned for exercise, which was done promptly, and then for an hour the were instructed in the different modes and manage ment of going through the surt. They went alongside of a stranded vessel under different circumstances and conditions, after which the boats were landed, mounted on their carriages and drives to the station.

Then the mortar was ordered ready for firing, the superintendest desiring to instruct them in the manipolation of this important article, in view of the general ignorance of the nie saving crows of its use in cases of emergency. The exercise of handing out the fail block will like and taily board followed. When

This exercise being over the keeper and crew were ordered to the station, for the purpose of being examined as to their knowledge of the name and use of the international code of aignais, which are furnished to the majority of the stations. This being over each of the crew were called upon to recite the rules of bringing to his the apparently drowned. Generally speaking they were able to intelligently recite the rules, and appeared to know just what to do, practically, in esses of emergency.

Orders have been received from the department for the keepers and orews to take their meals at the station instead of at their homes as before, and this fact, as a matter of course, will add to the efficiency of the stations.

A BIG CONTRACT.

NEWPORF TO FURNISH THE CITY OF SAN FRAN-CISCO WITH WATER-CONTRACT PRICE SIX-TEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Nawport, R. L. Feb. 4, 1878. Mr. George H. Norman, of this city, has recently been awarded the contract to furnish the city of San Francisco with a supply of pure water, and he will early date. The water will be conveyed to the city the Bius Lakes, a distance of nearly three of these laffes, the highest of having an aititude of nearly nine thousand feet above the level of the sea and an area

TRAVEL INTERSUPTED.

The horse cars running on West Broadway were all stopped at nail-past ten P. M. jast night, as the Gibert Elevated Ratiroad officials took possession of the tracks in order to raise the last girder on West Broadway, at its junction with Canal street. The Broadway cars all switched off and discharged their passengers at Broome street and Broadway, and the gere at Broome street and Broadway, and the Sixth avenue cars rau up to Broadway and Canai street. The Brooklyn passengers on their way home from the theatres were very man at the Broadway car officials for innding them at Broome street and threats of endless law suits for breach of contract were heard from all quarters. The cabs took advantage of the block and were on nand at Broome street to take passengers to the ferry at the rate of fitty cents per head, but most of the gentlemen walked their nations home and gave Broadway a livelier appearance than it has exhibited at that time of night for many a year. There was a slight accident during the evening on Sixth avenue, near Fourth street, as one of the girders fell across the track when being housted up to its position on the upright pillars. There was luckly hothing passing undernean at the time and he serious results attended the accident.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLDING.

John Gilmore, a bag-newer, while at work in the Atlantic Dock, South Brooklyn, yesterday, fell into the bull of the vessel and was severely injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of the scaffold on which he was standing. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

THE LAMONT COLLECTION.

MR. JOHN ALBER ON LANGUAGE, ITS ORIGIN APPROACHING SALE OF THE WELL KNOWN PRI-VATE COLLECTION-DESCRIPTION OF THE AND NATURAL ADAPTATION TO THE HUMAN PHINCIPAL PAINTINGS.

There will be praced on exhibition this morning at the Kuriz gallery, previous to their sale, the collection en death a lew years ago is well remembered, and the losses of whose family on account of an executor's breach of trust are suit fresh in the public mind.

The collection will remain on free exhibition until

the evenings of the 13th and 14th inst., when it will be sold by Robert Somerville at Chickering Hall, the exhibition and sale being under the supervision of M. Knoedler & Co.

There are hung in the gallery, forming the col American artists, the general average of foreign and american artists, the general average of which is an excellent one. Probably the most important picture is Horace Vernet's decidedly sangulary, very animal and powerfully painted "Allan Macauley," which picture was the contribution of Gount & Co. of Para to the flat collection presented by the Paris artists to the flat collection presented by the Paris artists to the sufferers by the Chicago dro and sold hore. The picture was painted for the Duke of Orieans to 1823, at his death passed to Louis Philippe, disappeared during the revolution of 1848, and was finally bought by Goupil & Co. at a sale at the Hotel Drouot. An early but very excel-Nymph." a sweet his size figure of a little girl lying under trees looking clear-eyed out at us. "The

Custom House, Venice" is a good sized early and careini Zhom. Mozerolie's "The Prophet Elijah," representing him restoring the wistow's son to his, is, next to the Veryot, the most striking picture in the gailery, matery in design and grouping, well drawn, true and sweet in coloring and very harmonious. Lesrel's carein and somewhat conventional "Petrarch's First Mosting with Laura," painted in his earlier manner, before he came dider the indisence of Frant data, will be found interesting. A atrong little Van Marcke will attract attention, as will his larger "Castle at the Well," full of abdued annight, very Troyon-ike, but firm is drawing. "An Italian Villa" is a large, important and very pleasing Oswal's Achenbach. Verboockhowen is represented by a "Lanao scape and Susep," "An Italian Girl," by Gabanel, its a strong example, beautifully modelled, low and awesa is tone, but with a not too pleasing face. Fortuny's "Spanish Solder" is an effective little skeich, near by which is a small single flagre, Geform, "the Prever in the Desort," with the usual finish, low toned and as pleasing as the motive allows. "Suruing the Why." by Edonard Frère, a little boy making away with the instrument of torture, is a very atmirable picture, good in color and with loss than usual of the defects of the Ecouen school. A very excellant Zamacous, resembling a Mensonier in design, treatment and finish, is "the Mesbag," a cavalier wighing one to be love on a window thild, the name March House of Art and Flowers' may be compared rather unitwornelly with Pauline V. Bottscher's richer and much more natural treatment of a similar subject. An excellent study of a "Mora and Groom" is by Zama-coi; Joon Louis Brown is seen in "The Amazon," rather crute, and Toulemouche in a very charming "Halle over the face and figure of the yellowing the work of the study of a shore and subject of the color of the cold. Reservewski's "the foreign of the well known engraving. Jacovaccis' "The Connesseurs" is really excellent, with a fine effect of light ove

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE

That visorous and very commendable institution the Art Students' League, held its monthly art reception at its rooms in Fifth avenue last evening. There was a very full attendance of artists, students in the life and pertrait classes, and in that very popular inlife and portrait classes, and in that very popular institution called the sketch class, and invited guests. Parke Godwin and Dr. Spaniding, the lecturer on art, were present during the evening. The exhibition offered last evening for the instruction and pleasure of the students and others who attended the informal gainering a number of sketches in oit, water colors and crayons, made white studying abroad by American artists. These were represented by portrait heads, figure studies or landscapes. Watter Stirlaw, Humphrey Moore, Samuel Colman, William Sartain, William M. Chase, W. Low, W. J. Dannett, Mr. Carrier, Edgar M. Ward, Duvoneck R. Gross, H. Brücke, A. Elmslie, and Charles Miller.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MOBNINGSIDE PARK A FORMER BATTLE FIELD-

A regular meeting of the New York Historical So-ciety was hold last evening at the library, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, the president, Mr. Frederick Depeyster, in the chair. Reports were read from the Library Committee and the Auditing Committee showing a balance of \$11,425 27 in the bank, which reports were adopted, and then the president introduced to the audience Frastus C. Benedict, LL.D., Chancellor of the New York University, who read a very interesting and exhausity paper on "The Evacuation of New York and the Battle of Harlem Heights in September, 1776." The battle of Harlem Heights Mr. Benedict-looked upon as one of the most decisive cogagements that turned the tide of success in favor of the American army, as they met there the choicest props of the British forces on a lar tooting, and their lormer prestige was so mach weakened after that that the encouragement thus given the American forces was of impense value. The genileman read a number of decuments to prove that it was between 186th street and Manusatanville, on the line of the Bhoomingdaic road, that the battle was lought, and that the enemy at one time held a strong position on the Bhoomingdaic Heights. The battle was not fought on Harlem Plains, as has been stated of late, and ought not to be called the Battle of Harlem Plains.

The president of the society, after thanking the lecturer of the evening, expressed his opinion from researches he had made that the battle took place on the spot now called the Morningside Park. The paper being ordered on file in the archives of the society the meeting adjourned. for of the New York University, who read a very in-

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF TWO - PRUSSIAN PRINCESSES.

The Court Journal of January 19 says :-

The Court Journal of January 19 says:—

The marriage of the two Prussian princesses, which stands fixed for February 18, will be made the occasion of very prilliant and imposing festivities. One very prominent feature in the traditional ceremonial is a "torchlight dance," to be performed by twelve himsters of State. This part of the programme will be strictly observed. But it ought to be remarked that the designation "dance" which has been given to the solemn movoments and gostures of the emploit is misseading. There is nothing Terpsichorean in the pas and bows which constitute this courtily performance. Another ancient outdom will be omitted on the present occasion. It is usual for the royal brides and bridegrooms in Prussia to play a rubber of whist with the other royal personages attending the wedding immediately after leaving the chapel, as an illustration of the "game of life" upon which they are about to enter as "partners," playing against all the rost of the company in turns. To play against twenty-five sets of partners would obviously take up too much time, therefore the cards will not on the present occasion be called into use. On the other hand, the instoric bride's polonaise will be duly performed, with double nonors, in the evening. The polonaise in Germany opens the ball. And it is usual for the bride to dance it in succession, or rather to waik it, with all the princely cavaliers present, the bridegroom paying the same attention in turn to all princely ladies. In the present instance brides and bridegroom will dance a tross, the two brides dancing in succession with every princely cavalier, one right and one left, and the two bridegrooms executing in the same manner and at the same time every princely lady around the room.

JUSTICE DUFFY'S TRIAL.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

for of the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning on "Language, Present Methods of Study and Results,"

to an audience that filed the room. I am not now speaking of literature, said the lecturer, but words, words as signs. Literature is a record of manking;

words are symbols. For instance, the word book, which was the Northern nome of that article, mean

becab tree, on which our forelathers wrote their story. There is history. The study of language is related to the study of man in a general way. If you find a na-

through words that history has been developed. If we can trace all languages to one then the unity of

we can trace all languages to one then the unity of the races of man is found. It is not the bare fact of fifty dialects springing from one language, but it is the use of it. I am desirous of showing the connection of language with the study of other sci-ences in subsequent lectures. I have long wanted to answer the question of those man who exclaim, "What is the use of learning a language?" As a general thing

there is little good, as languages are learned very su-perficially. The paths to knowledge are like the paths to neaven. There is no rivalry between science

perficially. The paths to knowledge are like the paths to neaven. There is no rivairy between science and language. They are just as closely connected as one science. Language has as conclusively shown the countiess ages of man as has geology or the study of runs. I propose to show in what manner our tengue belongs to one family. Our language belongs to one family. Our language belongs to one family. Our language belongs to the family called the Indo-European; but a better term and more appropriate is Arian, which meant the plougiers in distinction from the nomadicuribes. This race bad its abode on the great plains of Asia. The head of this form is made up of ine Cell—the last the Slavonians. The most essential words of this language are common—as father, mother, brother, &c. I ne word "vaughter," common to all furopean, means a milker. The word "vayster?" was derived from this race; it means stony. One of the great marks of the Indo-European language is inflection.

All of our languages are supposes to have been monosyllabic. We flad the inlienct system the most perfect in the Sansorit. A careful analysis of this language shows that they all saw alike. The Cells, it is supposed, pushed acide other trines.

No one knows, as yet, where man first began to speak or use words. If the world is as old as is apposed many languages must have been and passed away. There are three theories accounting for speech in man. First, that it was taken from antural sounds, such as "how-wow" and "cuckeo," The seasond theory is that the sound we make in the excited sauch as "how-wow" and "cuckeo," The seasond theory is that the sound we make in the excited sauch state of mind was the germ. The third is that of sound produced on anything seing struck. This latest theory has been called the "ding-cong" theory—the Gras the "cow.wow," the second the "cuckeo!" I believe that language began with the inlancy of the face. Such as, for illustratios, the chirds—a mother is teaching a child to speak. Words are a sympathetic action of the mind

COLONEL INGERSOLL ON SKULTS.

Colonel Bob Ingersoil will deliver a lecture on "Skulls; or, the Liberty of Mac, Woman and Child," at Gilmore's Garden, Saturday evening next.

JOHN BEATTIE'S FATE.

ARRESTED AS INSANE AND DISCHARGED-HE

WANDERS THE STREETS AND IS KILLED.

One of the passenger trains leaving the Grand Contral Depot on Thursday evening last ran over a

him that he died shortly afterward from the effects of the injuries he sustained. When found the boy

"Charities and Correction" and "Koch, brewer

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST.

isaac A. Lewis was sworn, and said he was a broker and a bookkeeper; examined Rose's account; found a number of discounts placed to his credit not entered in the offering book. Witness told of a large number of transactions with the Fourth National Bank of New York, which he believes fictitions, as they were not mentioned in the communications sent to the New York Bank.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Republican Gen

eral Committee of Kings County was held last night at their headquarters, No. 16 Court street, Brooklyn,

Mr. Erastus Cooke in the chair. After the transaction

tion of some routine business a sensation was created by George P. Willy, a delegate from the Sixth ward,

much as it was currently reported that a conspiracy was entered into by ex-Mayor Shroeder and General James Jourdan, President of the Board of Police and

Excise, and Alderman Patrick Shannon, of the Fifth

Excise, and Alderman Patrick Shannon, of the Fifth ward, for the purpose of controlling the patronage of several of the city departments, a committee amount be appointed to investigate and report how many appointments and removais have been made in the several departments; and also cailing for a report as to the political antecedents of the several appointees and the wards from which the selection had been made. Delegate Willy also required that the committee should determine whether any such appointments had been made in pursuance of the alleged bargain reierred to.

Captain James Tanner, the laz Gollector of Brocklyn, said that he had appointed twelve democrats to positions in his office. When he was confirmed as Collector of Taxes, \$200,000 of the \$250,000 of his bonds was furnished by members of the democratic party. The democratis is bis department had been appointed by him on the application of his bondsmen. His conduct, he considered, justifiable, as he had heard that some of the republicans who had promised to stand by him had failed to do so, and he had heard that they had said that "Tanner would not be able to jurnish the requisite bonds," and that they would then get somebody close confirmed who would be more acceptable to them. The resolution of Mr. Willy was laid on the sable by a vote of 38 in the affirmative against 32 in the negative.

Legal Review of the Case of Mrs. Travers.

POLICE COURT LAWYERS.

A Mass of Scattering Evidence for the Prosecution.

full bench of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The testimony throughout the whole day was very un-interesting, consisting for the most part of cumu-lative evidence in support of the testimony gives yesterday.

THE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Sullivan having rested the examination Mr.

Phelps commenced the cross-examination of Mr. Abraham Brown, clerk of Justice Duffy. The subject on which he was examined was as to the acceptance of the services of counsel by Mrs. Travers and of her privilege, which the Judge said was optional with her, appearance of Mr. Pheips' face, was far from satisfac-tory, and was con-idered evasive by the District Attorney. Ofttimes Mr. Pheips tost patience and cried out in a toud voice, "Will you answer my question directly! Don't generalize so much," Mr. Brown became somewhat nervous and uneasy under Mr. Pheips' cross fire of questions. Mr. Pheips asked him if he got up beside Justice Duffy, when Counsellor Mott came in, for the purpose of shielding and protecting the Judge from the dangerous proximity to Mrs. Travers. (Laughter). The witness said "No, no, not for that purpose, surely." The witness, in testifying as to the actions of Mr. Mott when he came to rescue Mrs. Travers, relicrated, to a certain extent, his direct examination, and again illustrated the manner in which Mr. Mott threw the papers from him, and seemed to have plenty of ammunition on hand, as the witness constantly dendled a pickage of papers in his hands. The examination seemed more like an argument be-tween the District Attorney and the witness, the former holding the floor, and, upon one cocasion, as the witness seemed to be getting the best of it, Mr. anything in the physical formation of your tongue that makes it impossible for you to stop talking?" A. "No, sir." (Great laughter). Mr. Sullivan remarked that he thought the witness was explaining the matter properly. After getting the unfortunate Brown helplessly belogged by his cross-questioning, Mr. Phelps allowed him to depart.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JEROME.

The next witness was Mr. A. U. Jerome, of No. 306
West Eighteenth street, who tostifled that he was present at the hearing of the trial of Mrs. Mulhearn gainst Mrs. Travers, the latter having been arrested for theit; he was in Judge Duffy's court room on O: for theit; he was in Judge Duffy's court room on Ostober 27 and heard Mrs. Travers give her testimony; she admitted she had used some of the money from her brother's catate for paying debts, including a saloon bill; she said that a waten and chain and about \$200 remained as a balance of the estate of her dead brother; Mrs. Maineara testified, when before Juligo Duffy, that she wanted the matter disposed of; the witness said he had heard Mr. Mott say that he was insulted by Judge Duffy; that the Judge had written a lotter to the Court of Special Sessions speaking about him (Mott) in an uncomplimentary manner and that he (Mott) did not intend to support Judge Duffy's conduct longer, and would do his best to have him removed from his office and he would also give him a good licking.

conduct longer, and would do his best to have him a good licking.

Mr. W. H. Secor, a lawyer, who was at the Tombs on the 27th of October in reference to the presecutiou of Christian Roos, the Swoulsh banker, remembered Justice Duffy treating the Travers case. He said:—"I remember his saving that he would do nothing in the matter till herbad constited with the Surrogate. I heard Judge Duffy say to Mrs. rayers that she had had a very narrow escape from being sent to State Prison for dwe years. There was some revolving conversation concerning \$200, but I cannot remember it." Mr. Secor said that he did not hear Judge Duffy advise a settlement of the case, but would not swear that such advice had not been given. Following Mr. Secor came Mr. H. P. Noah, another member of the Har, who being sworn went over the old story.

The Court then took a recess and Mr. Scor remarked that politics were behind the whole case, and it was instituted to find out who controlled the Fourth Ward Tammany organization, whether it was Hogan or Duffy.

and consequently his name could not be ascertained. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where the clothing was searched. In one of the puckets a slip of paper was found on which was written, This, however, failed to establish the identity of the Ward Tammany organization, whether it was hogan or Duffy.

At two o'clock the sourt reconvened, and Mr. George L. Bauer was called to the witness stand and testified that he heard Judge Duffy say he would have nothing whatever to do with a settlement.

John N. Suca, a dry goods clerk, of No. 99 Second avenue, testified that he had become surety for Mrs. Travers in the Surrogate's Court; he knew the provisions of Mr. O'Neil's will, and when he found Mrs. Travers only sens one payment of £5 to her sister he asked her why she did not give her the full share; she had that Mr. O'Neil had suring his life been accustomed to send money to his sister in Ireland, and that she had got enough money that way without receiving more from the estate after he was dead; witness after unfortunate youth. Mr. Edward Beattle, a painter, mnortunate youth. Ar. Edward position a plantor, residing in Fourth street, called at the office of the Morque keeper on the 3d inst. and requested to be shown the body of the boy. He was taken into the deadhouse, where the lid of one of the coffins was raised enough to uncover the face of the mutilated body. Mr. Beattle looked on the lace of the dead for a moment and fell isto a swoon. The body was that of his son, John Edward Beattle, aged sixteen years. A permit was obtained from Coroner Ellinger for its burial, and yesterday it was interred in a family youlf at Greenwich, Conn. The records at Police Headquarters show that on the 30th of

said that Mr. O'Neil had suring his life been acontumed to send money to his sister in Ireland, and that she had got enough money that way without receiving more from the estate after he was dead; without selection to the burrogate to be released from his surety. He told Mr. McKenna that something ought to de one to save the rest of the property; on the 29th of October witness was at the domestic to be from the surety. He told Mr. McKenna that something ought to dome to save the rest of the property; on the 29th of October witness was at the forms is hoard Mrs. Travers' testimony; she said that Mr. Crotty owed her \$110, which the latter denied; witness was present when Mr. Mott came in; Judge budy asked him if he had been retained? "I rather think I have," said he; the Judge thou asked hirs. Travers if she wisned to retain him and she said no; that she wanted to settle it; Mr. Mott ninted that there must have been some one talking with his client; Judge Judy replied that he did not think so, but that it say one had been, and he could find who is was, he would punish him; then Mr. Mott, angrily, hrew down the papers in the case, and said, "If this isn't sitystering I don't know what is," as aircasty related; witness atvised Mrs. Travers to settle the matter with her sister; Judge Dufly and to Mrs. Travers that she was very lucky to got out of the case, because it was one of embestiment, the penalty for which was live years in the Penstentiary; this was said, however, after the complaint had been withdrawn by Mrs. Mulhearn and the whole thing arranged between the two sisters; Judge Dufly did not suggest or take any part in the settlement; Mrs. Mulhearn got up in court, of her own accord, and declared that she did not want typosecute her eister. "Was it before or after Judge Dufly ton be the whole thing at the without and the watch and \$100, her agreement was to settle it for the watch and \$100, her agreement was to settle it for the watch and \$100, her agreement was to settle it for the watch and \$100, her agreem January, at one o'crock in the alteracon, Officer Young, of the Nineteenth precinct, arrested John Beettie, aged lifteen years, on a charge of insanity, and arraigned him before Judge Wandeli at the Fifty-seventh street Court, who committed him to await the result of an examination. The next day the boy was discharged, and on that day he was killed. "He was subject to opilepine fits," said Mrs. Malloy, of No. 342 East Twenty-first street, last evoning, "from his birtin, and about a year ago his mother died, and as he was a little saily his father sent him to Greenwich, Conn., to be taken charge of by his grandmother." Not receiving any word to the contrary Mr. Bestite supposed that his son was at Greenwich until Sunday morning last, when a friend of his called and told him to go to the Morgus.

No date has been fixed for the holding of the inquest. The buy's father has, it is sail, ongaged counsel to investigate the causes that led to his son's death, and to place the responsibility where the belongs. The lad was weak-iniaded and not it to wander the streets alone. The lather leds particularly aggreed to think that after his son had been taken into custouty he should be discharged to roam the streets and meet his death.

MEPCHANTS! LOAN AND TRIST In the case of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Com pany the cross-examination of Bottus Murphy was continued yesterday morning. This witness thought that a good way to ascertain the condition of a bank was to examine the profit and loss account, and his account on the 8th of July showed a loss or impairment of capital to the amount of \$8,300. Mr. Preston ad said to him that up to the date of the "tax trauds" he had as nice a set of books as could be found. he had as nice a set of books as could be found. Since then there had been some mistakes. In some instances but one entry had been made where there should have been two. About October, 1875, the books began to tail is being sufficiently explicit in their entries.

Socrates Tuttle testified:—Was counsel for J. C. Todd, receiver of the bank; demanded of Rose the return of notes, which he did, but claimed its lawfully received them for a transaction of stock in May. In his cross-examination the witness mentioned a number of persons who returned notes which they had received at the time of the lailure to secure them from loss.

heard Mrs. Mulhoarn say out to a case.

James Murphy, of No. 113 East Twellih street, was next called and took the stand, but as his evidence was merely cimulative, he was allowed to depart without testifying.

Poter Gillespie next testified to the scene in the courtroom, which had already been repeated so many Then, at four o'clock, the Court adjourned until ten

FATAL DENTAL OPERATION.

Coroner James Dempsey, of New Brighton, Staten island, was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Sarah Wilson, a young girl twenty, one years of age and a domestic in the family of Mr. Thomas Sequine, at Annandale, who dred suddenly Thomas Sequine, at Annandale, who died suddenly yesterday morning from an overdose of chloroform, it appears that the girl suffered from decaying teets, and sent for Doctor Harvey, who discovered that six teeth had to us abstracted. He administered a dose of chloroform to the patient, and when three of the teeth were extracted, he considered it necessary to administer another dose. Four minutes after the extraction of the last tooth the girl had ceased to live. Much excitement was created, and at the inquest yeareray in equiet neighborhood was crewded with curious people. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by an overdose of chloroform."